tall a sufficient military force to enable such officer to

perform his duties and enforce his authority in the dis-trict to which he is assigned.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the

duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all

persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress

insurrection, disorder, and violence, and to punish or cause to be purished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow civil tribunals

to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders, or when, in

his judgment, it may be necessary for the trial of offend-

ers, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, anything in the constitution

and laws of the so-called States to the contrary notwith-

standing; and all legislative and judicial proceedings or

processes to prevent or control the proceedings of said

State Governments with the exercise of military authority

under this act, shall be vold and of no effect.

littary tribunals, and all interference by said pretended

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Courts and

Judicial officers of the United States shall not issue write

unless some Commissioner or officer on duty in the dis-

trict wherein the person is detained shall indorse upon

said petition a statement certifying, upon honor, that he

has knowledge or information as to the cause and circum-

stances of the alleged detention, and that he believes the

same to be wrongful; and, further, that he believes that

the indersed petition is preferred in good faith and in fur

ment of crime. All persons put under military arrest by

virtue of this act shall be tried without nonecessary de

lay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted, " SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That no sentence of

any Military Commission, or tribunal, hereby authorized,

affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be exe-

cuted until it is approved by the superior officer in com-mand of the District; and the laws and regulations for

the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions."

the Speaker what would be the effect of the House adjourning now. The SPEAKER replied that if the House adjourned now the bill just reported would be the first thing in order to-morrow. After the reading of the journal it would continue before the House until disposed of.

The bill was read twice and ordered to be printed.
Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Ohio) asked Mr. Stevens to allow him to submit an amendment to the preamble and an amendment to the fourth oction.
Mr. STEVENS, not yielding for that purpose, moved to recommit the bill so as to keep control of it.
Mr. LE BLOND (Dem., Ohio) inquired of Mr. Stevens whether he intended to put the bill on its passage soon.
Mr. STEVENS intimated that he thought he would ask for a vote on it to-morrow.

Mr. VAN HORN (Rep., N. Y.) presented the petition of

60 citizens of the town of Alabama, Genesce County, N.Y., asking the passage of the pending tariff on wool. The House, at 430 p. m., adjourned.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The following is the current

statement of the public debt of the United States on

Total debt bearing currency interest \$819,672,740 00

\$142,428,791 27

DERT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States notes. \$081,427,090 00
Practional currency 28,743,783 72
Gold certificates of deposit 19,992,886 00

Amount of debt, less each in Treasury \$2,542,349,748 80

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were

CANADA.

THE LAMIRANDE CASE-GOLD NUGGET. MONTREAL Feb. 6.—The Government organ says

that the Cable dispatch announcing that England

had demanded Lamarinde, is incorrect. What she did demand was an explanation, which France immedi-

ately gave, and which was satisfactory to England. The Victoria Rifles will leave for Chambly during this week, on snow shoes, it being the only regiment that could attempt the feat, A 45-onnee nugget from the Gilbert River gold mines was exhibited in this city vastedlar.

TRAINS DETAINED BY THE CUSTOMS OFFICERS-PRO-

TEST AGAINST THE CONFEDERATION SCHEME,

TORONTO, C. W., Feb. 6.-The Custom-House offi-

cers at Suspension Bridge refused to permit, last night, the express train from Windsor to cross the

hight, the express train from Windsor to cross the bridge. The officer stated that he has been instructed by the Treasury Department not to permit any trains not on time to cross the bridge. The arbitrary act of the Treasury Department is severely censured in

FALLING OF WALLS—TWO MEN KILLED.

BALLING OF WALLS—TWO MEN KILLED.

BALLING R. Feb. 6.—This morning, while some works an were engaged in the demolition of the building lately occupied by Geo. G. Neal, for the purpose of opening Holliday-st., the third floor, on which was piled an immense quantity of brick and vubbish, gave way, causing a large portion of the walls to fall in. The crash created intense excitement in the neighborhood. Two men, mamed Patrick Jennings and Patrick Fay, were killed, and six others injured, three or four of them seriously. About the same time, two years ago, in the work of extending Holliday-st., north of Baltimore-st., three men were killed and seven wounded in a similar manner. The contractors it is thought are to blame.

THE WESTERN RIVERS.

of the Treasurer's returns in the Department:

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1867.

WASHINGTON.

I JOHNSON RECONSTRUCTION BILL OFFERED BY MR. DIXON THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL-THE SENATE REFUSES TO CONCUR IN THE HOUSE AMENDMENTS-DEFRAT OF THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL IN THE HOUSE—A BILL RE-PORTED FROM THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE— THE TAX AND TARIFF BILLS—IMPORTANT AMENDMENT TO THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1867. In the Senate to-day the House amendment to the Tenure of Office bill was disagreed to. This compels the House to recede or agree to a Committee of Conference. The point in dispute is the right of the President to remove a Cabinet Minister without the consent of the Senate. The House desires, and the Senate opposes this right. The debate to-day was devoid of special interest, except for the introduction of the President's new plan of reconstruction by Mr. Dixon, and its utter indignant and unequivocal repudiation by Mr. Saulsbury. Such a split in the Johnson household was unexpected, as it had been reported that the Dixon proposition was ex cathedra; and had the assent of all the Conservative bretimen. Mr. Doolittle, in discussing the Office bill, again promised to prove one of these days that he and the President stood by the Bultimore platform, and that it was not they but the Republican party who had deserted it. The Bankrupt bill is certain to pass on the motion to reconsider. A telegraphic error in yesterday's dispatch to THE TRIBUNE made it appear that Mr. Harris had entered the motion to reconsider. Mr. Harris changed his vote for this purpose, but Mr. Wilson, who land expressed himself as opposed to the bill, and had voted against it, asticipated him in sutering the motion. The reconsideration of the Colorado and Nebraska bills has been postponed to await the arrival of Mr. Nyc, who is on his way here from the Pacific. They could probably be passed

over the veto now, but it is thought better to make sure of it, which can be done by a few days' delay. The first portion of the session of the House to-day was occupied in the consideration of the Indian Appriation bill. This bill has been before the Hou daily since last Eriday, and was to-day disposed of for the present. After a sharp debate between Kasson, Whidom, Thayer, and Schofield, who told fearful stories of the sufferings of the Indians, and the barbarities of their white oppressors, the bill out all appropriations, excepting such as are for carrying out existing treaty stipulations, and to maintain only such Indians as are new in the custody of the 'the United States. Jenekes's bill, regulating appointments in the civil service, was next taken up, and thoroughly ment to exclude from holding office all the had engaged in the Rebellion. Mr. Humphrey also presented an amendment to prevent affice-holders from using their offices for political McKee's amendment nettled the Democracy, and when Scherck was about demanding the previous question, LeBlond and other Democrats rose the amendments. Points of order were raised on both sides, and considerable squabbling ensued, when Stevens moved to lay the bill on the table. This was agreed to by the close rote of 71 Yeas to 67 Nays. The objection to the bill among the Republican members was that its provisions were impracticable. When the was announced, Jenekes changed his vote from Navito Yea, in order that he might move a reconsideration of the vote, and Brandagee immediately moved to adjourn, so that the bill might come up for action the first thing to-morrow, when there would To provide for the more efficient Government of to get the report before the House, but rough the activity of the Democrats, failed in each, and he was about giving up when the friends of the measure resorted to a little coup d'état, which proved successful. The Democrats were anxious, not only to prevent Stevens from offering his rt but also to kill Jenekes's bill; so, while Le Blond, Finek, Niblack, and others of the unterrified were raining points of order and squabbling with Jenekes'to prevent him getting a reconsideration of his bill, a Stevens man approached Jenekes, and told him what Stevens wanted, and asked him to withdraw his motion to reconsider. This Jenekes did, and immediately afterward Brandagee withdrew his motion to adjourn. This left nothing in the shape of business before the House, and before the Democrats sould see into matters correctly, Mr. Stevens rose and was recognized by the Chair, and presented his report, thus out witting his Democratic brethren, who were thus fortunately prevented from giving the House a siege of filibustering, which they evi-Stevens's bill the members gathered around the old man and crowded the aisles, and listened with great attention. The bill seemed to give entire gatisfacbe, Bingham, who tried to offer an amendment, but failed. Even he is in favor of the bill, whether or not his amendment is adopted. Le Blond was the only Democrat who stated his disapproval of the bill. He asked Stevens when he intended asking a vote on the passage of the bill. Stevens replied that he would press a vote to-morrow after an hour's debate Le Blond then went off into one of his spread-engle laments over the sufferings of the patriotic Democracy, in which he implored Mr. Stevens not to press through such an important and vital measure without allowing ample time for debate, and for the

on the subject, he would yield. When Le Blond had finished, the House adjourned. The House Ways and Means Committee to-day again resumed the consideration of the Tax bill, in cluding the Whisky tax. The Committee hope to fluish the bill and have it ready to report by Friday or Saturday. Notwithstanding there has been strong pressure brought to bear upon the Committee to secure a reduction of seventy-five cents or a dollar per gallon, it was opposed by Commissioner Rollins, and the measure was finally carried through the Committee. They have agreed to an important provision to the tax bill in regard to the Whisky tax, providing hereafter that all whisky offered for sale at a less price than the tax imposed by the Government, \$2 per gallen, is to be seized and confiscated. It is believed both by the Committee and the Commissioner that it will effectually prevent whisky being thrown upon the market by those who evade the law and are cheating the Government out of the tax. There are other stringent regulations which the Committee adopt that will, it is believed, prevent frauds in the future in the manufacture of

American people to see and read it. Mr. Stevens re-

plied, in effect, that before noon to-morrow the American people will have read it, and if the gentle-

man (Le Blond) should receive any telegrams from

the American people objecting to the bill, he would, before pressing it to a passage, hear them read and debated, and also, that if the gentlemen of the House were willing to have re-read to them the thousands of columns of speeches in The Globe already made

The Tariff bill will not be taken up until the Tax bill is finally disposed of by the Ways and Means Committee. It is probable that the bill which the Committee are instructed to report to prevent any further reduction of greenbacks, will not be reported efore the last of next week.

The President to-day appointed James Lewis Assessor of the Ninth District of Chio, vice Baker, rejected. He is Radical Republican. Nominations have also been agreed upon of persons of a similar

shade of politics, of Postmasters and Collectors, in place of those recently rejected.

An important amendment to the Army Appropria-

tion bill, which is now before the House, was to-day offered by Mr. Stevens. It provides that hereafter the President, as Commander-in-Chief, shall not have power to forward any orders direct to the Army, but that all orders must pass through the hands of the General of the Army.

Secretary Seward to-day sent a note to Thad. Stevens, asking him to call at the house of the former this evening on important business, and the invitation was accepted.

uon was accepted.
Parties are given to-night by Gen. Grant and Chief-Justice Chase, the attendance at both being The contract for appplying the Post-Office Depart-

ment with stationery for the next two years was yesterday awarded to Messrs. Dempsey & O'Toole of this city, they being the lowest responsible bidders. The following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury has just been made public:

Treasury has just been made public:

TREASURY DEFARTMENT, Jan. 23, 1867.

Sir: It has been represented to the Department that, in respect to seizures of merchandisc made at the port of New York for alleged fraudulent undervaluation in invoice and entry, the practice exists of permitting the claimant of the merchandise go seized to confess judgment in court for a sum agreed upon, and that such som is accepted in sottlement of the alleged fraud. It is further represented that the sum so agreed upon and accepted is not dependent upon an appraisement made by the United States Appraiser, or upon an appraisement directed by the court. This practice, if it exists, is, in the opinion of the Department, contrary to law, and ought copted is not dependent upon an appraisement made by the United States Appraiser, or upon an appraisement directed by the court. This practice, if it exists, is, in the opinion of the Department, contrary to law and ought to be discontinued. If merchandiae be fraudalently undervalued, or if there be reason to believe that it is so undervalued, the course of proceeding is elearly pointed out by the General Collection Law of March 3, 1799, and there is no subsequent law materially changing the proceedings. The Act of March 3, 1797, vests, under certain circumstances and conditions, a power of remission in the Treasury Department, and the Act of March 3, 1863, vests in the same Department, in cases of selzure, where the value of the merchandise does not exceed 3, 900, authority to release the merchandise, on payment to the Collector, of the value appraised, but it is deemed indispensable that there should be an appraisement in every case of selzure, and that no claim for merchandase selzed should be brought to a extitement witheut an appraisement mone or the other of the modes prescribed by the law. It is not to be understood, however, that the mode of proceeding above indicated interferes with that authorized by the 18th Section of the Act of March 3, 1863. I therefore request and direct that in all cases of selzure for undervaluation, the course provided by the laws hereinbefore referred to be pursued. I am, very respectfully.

To Hon, H. A. Smythe, Collector of New-York.

The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmed

the following appointments:

the following appointments:

Collectors of Internal Revenue—David Littler, Eighth District of Illinois; Ernest M. Bouligny, Second District of Leuleiana; Earton Able, First District of Missonri; Morgan L. Smith, Consul at Homelala; Ellard R. Hughurd fo be Controller of the Currency; John Friend, to be direct Tax Commissioner for Florida; Thomas O'Brien, to be Sarveyor of Customs at Winceling, West Virginia; Edward W. Wynkoop, to be Agent of the Upper Arkmass Indians; Col. Herjanin W. Brice, to be Payamaster General Culted States Army, with rank of Brigadier General; Aired Kilgore, to be United States Attorney for the District of Indiana; John E. Rosettle, to be United States District of New-York. The following to be Major-Generals by brevet: Erizadier-Gen. Edgar M. Gregory, for the battle of Five-Forks; Brigadier-Gen. Thomas L. Kahe, for the battle of Gettysburg, Brigadier-Gen. Halberd E. Palne, for the attack at Fort Kindeon; Erevet Brigadier-Gen. Daniel C. McCollam.

The Senate also confirmed a large number of other The Senate also confirmed a large number of other

military appointments for gallant or meritorious Among them, the following Colonels to be

services. Among them, the following Colonels to be Brigadjer-Generals by Brevet:

William L. Duff, R. Brinkerhoff, A. J. McNeth, W. T. King, S. B. M. Young; A. G. Lawrence, C. H. Petter, Lather Stephenson, Jr., John J. Glecoco, Joseph Dickfuson, John F. Anderson, Hancey Graham, Alexander Von Schräder, H. M. Cist, G. P. Thurston, John W. Burke, D. C. Anthony, S. Graham, J. P. Spofford, E. R. Bles, Peter Fritz, Matthew McEwer, R. H. Bentler, Thomas F. Weight, B. F. Fisher, James Dunden, Paul Frank, G. A. Gobham, John Marshall Brown, P. J. Sullivan, Wilson Barstow, John S. Wilcox, W. Ely, and William Ames.

The Senate rejected the following nominations: The Senate rejected the following nominations:

The Senate rejected the following nominations:

Naval Officer, J. L. Swift, Boston and Charlestown, Mass.; Surveyor of Customs, William Wallis, Baltimore, Maryland; Isaac G. Worden of Michigan, to be Register of Land Office at East Sogiman; United States-District Attorneys, Moses Kelley, for the Northern District of Ghio; Charles G. Manre, for the Eastern District of Ghio; Charles G. Manre, for the Eastern District of Missouri; M. L. Perkins, for the Western District of Tennessee; Andrew T. McReynolds, for the Western District of Michigan; George G. Manger, for the Western District of Michigan; George G. Manger, for the Western District of Michigan; George G. Manger, for the Western District of Michigan; George G. Manger, for the Social District of Michigan; George G. Manger, for the Western District of Michigan; George G. Manger, for the Western District of Michigan; George G. Manger, for the Eastern District of Michigan; Gold, G. Parkhurst for the Eastern District of Michigan, John G. Parkhurst for the Eastern District of Michigan, Sanuel Walker for the District of Western Virginia. Collectors of Internal Revenue: H. W. Harrington, Third District of Indiana; Heryamin F. Coates, Eleventh District of Ohio; Juseph W. Frizell, Fourth District of Ghi; Wim M. Hamilton, Second District of Missouri; John W. Glever, Third District of Missouri. Collectors of Gustoms; Sylvama B. Phiancy, Darmable. Mass.; Darius M. Caach, Boston, Mass. I Assessors Internal Revenue; Wm. P. Wells, First District Missouri. John & Gunmings, Fourth District Ohio; Thomas E. Canningham, Fifth District of Ohio; Thomas E. Canningham, Fifth District Missouri; Richard, Fifth District Missouri; Rober A. Steele, Fourth District Indiana; Garland C. Brodhead, Fifth District Missouri; Rober A. Steele, Fourth District Linday, A. District Missouri; Rober A. Steele, Fourth District Linday, Renth District Missouri; Abner A. Steele, Fourth District Linday, A. District Linday, Swah Missouri; James A. Griegson, Second District Missouri; Abner A. Steele, Fourth

Gov. Caleb Lyon of Nevada has petitioned the Senate to pass a bill which will relieve him of the burden of the loss of \$45,600 in gold belonging to the Government, and of which, he alleges, he was robbed while on his way to Washington some weeks ago. He also states he has been unable to obtain any in-formation which will lead to the discovery of the

XXXIXTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

The CHAIR laid before the Sonate a communication from the President transmitting the letter of Mr. MCCacken, which drow forth the Moticy correspondence recently published, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations,
Also, the report of the survey for an inter-occanic canel through the Istimus of Darien, which was ordered to be laid upon the table.

Mr. WHASON (Rep., Mass.), from the Military Committee, reported the bill recently introduced by him, providing for a temporary increase of pay for army officers, which was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. LANE (Rep., Ind.) the might session of the 14th inst. was set apart for the consideration of table from the Committee on Pensions. BY TREEGRAPH TO THE THIBUNE.

natitee, reported the bill recently introduced by him, providing for a temporary increase of pay for army officers, which was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. LANE (Rep., Ind.) the might session of the 14th inst. Mas set apart for the consideration of bills from the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., Fa.), from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution to print 10,000 copies of the report of J. Ross Browne on the Statistics of Mimes and Mining, which was adopted.

MENICAN RAILROAD GRANTS.

Mr. ROSS (Rep., Kansas) offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be instructed to communicate to the Scaate, if not deemed incompatible with the public interest, copies of all correspondence not heretotore communicated with reference to grants to American clizens for railroad and telegraph lines across the territory of the Ropublic of Mexico."

Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Kansas) introduced a bill to amend the net of granting lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Southern Branch of the Pacific Railroad and telegraph from Fort Blley, Kansas, to Fort Smith, Arkansas, which was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. POLAND (Rep., Nt.) introduced a bill fixing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Courts in the Territories at \$2,500, from April 1, 1867, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) from the Committee on Forcign Relations, reported with amendments the bill providing for the appointment of additional commissioners to the Paris Exposition, providing regulations for the government of the Board of Commissioners, and making additional appropriation for the Cunical States at the same.

The Electoral vote, and when such college needs to give its electoral vote, and when any state shall have an election for the puppoen of choosing electors, and shall fail to make a choice on the day aforesaid, then the electors may be appointed on the second Tuesday of October following, pro

MR. WADE'S CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Mr. DIXON (Johnson Dem., Conn.) offered the following,

which he said he intended to offer as an amendment to Mr. Wade's pending Constitutional amendment: " Whereas, At the last session of the XXXIXth Congress

an amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States. which said amendment has not yet been ratified by the States in which rebellion against the United States re-

cently prevailed; and
Whereas, There is reason to believe that the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States would, if passed by Congress, be ratified by the Legislatures of said States; and

Whereas, There is also reason to believe that the Constitutions of the said States will soon be amended by the voluntary action of the Legislatures and people thereof,

voluntary action of the Legislatures and people thereof, by the adoption of an article as follows:

"ARTICLE—Every male citizen who has resided in this State for one year, and in the county in which he offers to vote six months immediately preceding the day of election, and can read the Constitution of the United States in the English language and write his name, or who may be the owner of \$250 worth of taxable property, shall be entitled to vote at any election for Goyernar of the States, members of the Legislature, and all other officers elected by the people of the State: Provided. That no person by reason of this article shall be excluded from voting who has heretofore received the elective franchise under the Constitution and the have of the State, or who, at the time of the adoption of this amendment, may be entitled to vote under said Constitution and laws."

"Now, therefore, in view of the above considerations,

"Now, therefore, in view of the above considerations, and in the confident hope of an early and fraternal res-

"Resolved, That the following article be proposed to the Logislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the said Constitution:

as a part of the said Constitution:

"Article—Section 1. The Union, under the Constitution, shall be perpetual.

"Sec. 2. The public debt of the Union States authorized by law shall ever be held sacred and inviolate, but norther the United States yor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States.

"Sec. 2. All persons born or unturalized in the Thuted States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are eltizens of the United States at the States in which they reside, and the citizens of each State shall be cuttled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the saveral States. No State shall deprive any person of his, liberty, or property, without due process of law, or deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

return to his old faith.

Mr. DIXON (Dom., Conn.) -Then I may count on you to

vote for that proposition !
Mr. CONNESS - After it shall have been altered some

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) called up the bill to regulate the tenure of office. The pending motion was to concur on the amendment made in the House to include Cabinet

Ministers among those officers who may not be removed without the consent of the Senate. Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) addressed the Senate in favor of the House amendment. He contended that under the Contlitation officers of the Government could not be removed except upon impeachment. In the course of his remarks he said the only questions that ought to bb put

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) asked Mr. Howe if these were the only qualifications put by Mr. Lincoln during

Mr. HOWE said they were not. There was another mestion, and that was whether the applicant was loyal to the flag of his country. [Slight applause in the gal-

Mr. SAULSBURY asked Mr. Howe if he wished to be understood as saying that all the men who were turned out of office in the adhering States by Mr. Lincoln were

Mr. HOWE could only say in reply that he know of no man who having voted agrainst Sir. Lincoln in the Fall, and having upheld the fing when it was threatened in the Spring was turned out of office. There might have been such instances, but he could think of none in the enhere

Mr. Joffnsson (Dem., Md.) followed Mr. Howe in epposition to the House amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) said, while admitting the constrational right of the proposed amendment, he doubted its propriety. If this amendment was adopted the President would have to retain in office the Cabinet of his predecessor with the Benate consented to their removal, though they might be politically opposed to him. There were reasons for permitting the President to eliming his Cabinet which did not apply to minor offices. He did not believe binst any evil could come from permitting the President to appoint and remove his own Cabinet. If the President to appoint and remove his own Cabinet. If the President had no confidence in the man who were proposed it could reject them promptly, but no public extgency required such a stringent measure as was proposed in this amendment. mendment. Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Ky.) took the floor in opposition to be House amendment, and argued against it at some

The vote was then taken on the amendment, viz: to strike out the exception of Cabinet officers from the officers who may not be removed without the advice and consent of the Senate. It was disagreed to by a vote of

-Yeas, 17, and Nays, 28, as follows, Republicans, roman;

mineral managers and	1	EAS.	
Brown, Chandler, Cresswell, Pogg,	Howard, Howe, Lane, Morrin,	Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Summer,	Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, Yates—11.
Fowler,	setting .	Marin Profile Street	
27 (4.453)		AYS.	40 0 000
Anthony, Buckalew, Cattell, Conness, Corean, Davis, Dixon,	Grimes, Harris,	Henderson, Hendricke, Johnson, Kitkwood, en McDongail, Nesmith, Norton,	Fullerson, Poland, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sheyman, Stewart, Williams—28.
		R NOT VOTING.	Maillian a
Cragin,	Morgan,	Van Winkle.	Willey-7.
So the Sens and the subj	Nye, ate refused to ect must go to		ouse amendment f Conference,

At 3:30 p. m., on motion of Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohlo) the Senate went into executive session and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MILLER (Kep., Pa.) presented a resolution adopted in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, in favor of a fall and complete protection by the Government, and equal political rights to all loyal persons. Referred to Joint Select Committee, on Reconstruction.

Mr. HAYES (Rep., Ohio), from the Library Committee, reported back the Senate bill sinculatory of the several acts respecting copyrights. Considered and passed with an unimpertant amendment.

PAY OF HOUSE REPLOYIES.

Mr. ROLLING (Rep., N. H.), from the Committee on Accounts, reported a bill to equalize the pay of officers and employes of the House of Representatives, and to prohibit the allowance of extra compensation. Ordered to be printed, and recommitted.

WEEK OFF NEW-TORK HARBOR.

week off New-tork Harbon,
On motion of Mr. RAYMOND (Rep., N. Y.) the Secretary of War was requested to communicate the report of the Engineer relative to the week sunk off the entrance of New York Harbor, north-east of Sandy-Hook Light-

house,

IDAHO AND OREGON EDUNDARY,

Mr. HENDERSON (Rep., Oregon) introduced a joint resolution for the survey of the boundary line between Idaho and Oregon. Referred to the Committee on Terri-

Idaho and Oregon. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The Indian Appropriation bill reported list evening from the Committee of the Whole, came up as the unfinished business, and gave rise to a lively discussion between Mr. KASSON (Rep., Iowa) and Mr. WINDOM (Rep., Min.) on the relative expense of managing the Indians under the War Department and under the Interior Department. The debate was also participated in by Messrs. MAYNARD (Rep., Tenn.), SCHOFIELD (Rep., Pa.), HENDERSON, Rep., Gregon), THAYER (Rep., Pa.), and BROMWELL (Rep., Hi.) Finally, Mr. THAYER moved to reconsider the vote by which the main question was ordered, so as to leave the bill open to a motion to recommit.

The vote was reconsidered, and the House refused to

The vote was reconsidered, and the House refused to order the main question.

Then Mr. SCHOFTELD moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to report it back excluding all appropriations not necessary to carry out the treaty stipulations, or maintain Indians now in the enstody of the United States.

The motion was agreed to and the bill was accordingly recommitted with instructions. EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS.

The SPEAKER presented Executive documents as fol-

The SPEAKER presented executive documents as follows:

Monage from the President in answer to the House Recipied and South Carolina the Hd District, North Monage from the President in answer to the House Recipied and Argument (and the States now represented in Congress, which have ratified the Constitutional Amendment proposed by the XXXIXth Congress. The Secretary Tepores that authentie evidence of such ratification has been received at his department, from the States of Connecticut, Tenuessee, New-Jersey, Ohlo, Vermont, West Virginia Kapasa, and Missouri; and that a printed copy of a joint resolution ratifying it has been received from New-Army of the General of the Army to assign to the companies of the Governor. President of the Hampshire; the names of the Governor. President of the Hampshire; the names of the Governor. President of the Hampshire; the names of the Governor. President of the House States had constitute the 1st District, North falling slowly. It is now seven feet at Little Rock, Nashville, Fob. 6.—The river is stationary, with about The President of the States had constitute the 1st District, North falling slowly. It is now seven feet at Little Rock, Nashville, Fob. 6.—The river is stationary, with about The President of the States had Carolina the Hd District, Georgia, Nashville, Fob. 6.—The river is stationary, with about The President of the States had Carolina the Hd District, Georgia, Nashville, Fob. 6.—The river foe at Little Rock, Nashville, have a state of the Manusch and Evant and Ev

Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Secretary of State, being all printed
REPORTS FROM THE MILITARY COMMITTEE.
The House then proceeded as the regular business in the morning bour, to the consideration of the reports of Committees.

the morning hour, to the consideration of the reports of Committees.

The Committee on Military Affairs being the first to be so called, Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio), from that Committee, reported bills, dec., as follows:

The House bill to amend the Act of July 28, 1866, fixing the military peace establishment of the United States; also hald on the table.

The House bill declaring and fixing the rights of volunteers as a part of the army. The bill provides that in computing the length of service of any officer, the order to determine what allowances of additional or longevity rations he is entitled to, and fixing the relative ranks of officers, there shall be taken into account, the time such officer actually served, whether continuously or otherwise as a commissioned officer, either in the Regular Army or Volunteer Service since April 19, 1861.

The bill was explained by Mr. SCHENCK, and then passed.

Army or Volunteer Service since April 19, 1891. The bill was explained by Mr. SCHENCK, and then passed.

The House then disposed of a large number of bills reported from the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House bill to extend to general officers and officers on the retired list, the benefit of the additional ration for every five year service, was passed.

The House bill to amend the act establishing the National Anylum for disabled Volunteer soldiers, so as to provide that directors may retain their positions after being elected members of Congress, was passed.

The House joint resolution, grading to the State of Ohlo the buildings, sheds-furniture, lumber, and other property of Camp Chase, Ohlo, to be used in the crection of the State Asylum for the Idiotic, was passed.

The Hense joint resolution to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to the cases of claims for Quarter-master's stores and subsistence supplies actually furnished to the troops under Major-Gen. Lewis Wallace's command, during the Morgan raid into Indiana and Ohio in the Summer of 1883, was passed.

The House joint resolution for the payment of officers and emisted men attacked to Gen. Wilson's Brigade, who were not actually mustered out of the service on account of capture of otherwise, was passed.

Mr. STGREAVES (Dem., N. J.), from the same Committee, reported a bill to amend the Act of March 3, 1840, providing for the payment of horses lost in the service, so as to include horses lost by drowning in transportation, was passed.

Mr. MARSTON (Rep., N. H.), from the same Committee. of habeas corpus in behalf of persons in military custody,

the table.

Also, a bill to repeal the 12th section of the act of July 1882, to define and pay the emoluments of certain office of the army; which was passed.

Ar. ANCONA (Dem., Pa.), from the same Committee, ported a billenmendatory of the bounty act of July 28, 5, so as to allow soldiers who had lost their discharges make proof of service, &c., to the Second Anditor's Butt. Passed.

read. Passed.

Also, a bill to pay the soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the 2nst New-York Cavalry, traveling expenses to the amount of \$250 cach from Colorado Territory, where they were mustered out of the service, to the place of enlistment. Passed:

Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Me.), from the same Committee, reported a joint resolution to increase the pay of Clerks at the Springfield Armory from \$800 to \$1,250 per annum. Passed. whether he intended to put the bill on its passage soon.

Mr. STEVENS intimated that he thought he would ask
for a vote on it to-morrow.

Mr. LE BLOND—Without permitting any debate on it4
Mr. STEVENS intimated that the columns of The Globe
showel there had been a long debate on it siready.

Mr. LE BLOND asked whether it was right or proper
to put such an important bill on its passage, without even
half an hour's debate upon it—a bill establishing military
jurisdiction over all the Scathern States.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that he would allow the gentieman (Mr. Le Blond) half an hour for debate.

Mr. LE BLOND said he did not ask it for hinself, but if
he had the power he would demand it say a right on beland of the American people.

Mr. STEVENS angested that he would hold the matter
under consideration till to-morrow, and if he then
thought that the American people whiled a prolongation
of the debate he would accede to that. In the mean time
the House might as well adjourn.

Mr. LE BLOND declared, for the American people, that
they wanted to be govered by the Constitution and the
laws, and not by a military despetism.

On motion of Mr. DELANO (Rep., Ohio), the proceedings in the Court of Claims in the case of David S. Parker
and J. Matthewa, in which there was an informality in a
hame, were legalized.

Mr. RAYMOND (Rep., N. Y.) presented the petition of

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF CLADIS.

Affairs.

JURISPICTION OF THE COURT OF CLADIS.

On motion of Mr. DELANO (kep., Ohlo) the Senate amendments to the House bill declaring the sense of the act restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims and providing for the payment of fertain demands for quartermasters stores, &c., were taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

DUTIES OF THE HOUSE CLEEK.

On motion of Mr. WHESON (kep., Jown) the Senate amendment to the House bill regulating the decises of the Clerk of the House of Representatives in preparing for the organization of the Heuse, was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Jenekes, from the John Select Committee on Retreschment, to regulate the civil service of the United States and promote the efficiency thereof.

Mr. SCHENCK (Kep., Ohle), who was cutilited to the floor, yielded ten minutes to Mr. HUBBARD (Rep., Conn.), who spoke in support of the bill. He afterward yielded a pertion of the time to Mr. WOODERIDGE (Rep., VI.), who opposed the bill mis one that could have no practical chilty in introving any department of the Government. Such legislation, he thought, would be, as it always had been, a failure. He objected to the bill as anti-democratic. It reight do in Belgion, France, Prussia, or England, where men were mere machines, but it would never work in free America. He drew a ladicrous picture of Commissioners traveling about the country and opening schools to examine candidates for office.

Mr. MLLEER (Rep., Ph.) submitted some remarks in support of the measure.

Mr. SCHENCK Yesuned the floor, and cocupied the re-

Mr. MILLER (Rep., Fa.) sammeted some remarks manuport of the measure.

Mr. SCHENCK resumed the floor, and occupied the remainder of his time in relative the argument made by the measurement of the measurement of the manufacturing and the remarks section, so as to render includic to office those who may evoluntarily added or encouraged any insurrection of the challen against the Government of the United States.

Mr. ELDEROGE (Dem., Wis.) called for the Yeas and Nava on this ameniument.

ays on this amendment.
The Yeas and Nays were ordered.
Mr. JENCKES appealed to Mr. McKee to withdraw the
mendment, stating that the matter was already pro-

table. The vote was taken by Yeas and Nays, and resulted, Yeas, 12: Nava, 66.
Mr. JENCK128 changed his vote to Yea, so as to have the right to move to reconsider the vote laying the bill on the table, which motion he thereupon made. The following is the vote in detail: Republicans, roman; Democrats, Italic.

taxter.	Glassbrenner.	Lawrence (I'D)	Schonen,		
	Goodyeer, 1	awrence (O.)	shanklin,		
	Grinnell,	LeBiond,	Stevens,		
	Harding (Ky.)		Stokes,		
	Haraing Jay		Taber,		
	Harding (III.),	Manager of	Trimble,		
Campbell,		Marsholl.	Upson,		
Jarke (Kan.),	Henderson,	Marvin,	C peon,		
Cobb,	Hill,		Van Aernam,		
ock,	Hise.	McKee,	Van Horn(Mo		
Daieson,	Hubbell (N. Y.)	Morris.	Word (Ky.).		
Octionon.	Hubbell (O.),	Newell,	Ward (N.Y.),		
Defrecs,	Ingersoll,	Miblack,	Wilson (Iowa),		
Delano,		Orth.	Windom, .		
Denison.			Winfield,		
Eggleston,		Perham,	Woodbr'ge-72		
Eldridge,		Price,	to course We		
NATS.					
Alley.	Denning.		Rollins,		
	Dixon,		Ross,		
	Dodge,	Leftwich, .	Schenck,		
Anderson.	Donnelle	Marsten.	Shellabarger,		
Ashley, (Ohio)	To bloom	Me Ruer	Starr,		
Baldwin,	Eckley,	Miller,	Tuylor, (N.Y.)		
Banks,	Ellot,	Miller,	They bear		
Boyer.	Griswold,		Thayer,		
Bidwell,	Hayos,	Nicholson,	Thornton.		
Bingham,	Highy.	Noell,	Trowbridge,		
Brandegee,	Hotchkiss,	O'Neill,	Van Horn, NY		
Bromwell,	Hubbard, W.V	Paine.	Warner,		
	Hubbard, (Ct.)	Patterson.	Washburn(Ma)		
Broomall,	Halburd,	Plants,	Welker,		
Bundy,	Transmin,	Randell (Pn.),	Wentworth.		
Cooper.	Humphrey.	Randall (Ky.)	Williams		
Cullom,	Hunter,	Partition (By.)	Wright-65.		
Darling,	Julian,	Raymond,	nright-60.		
Dawes,	and the same of the				
ACTOR AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY	A	NA WARRAN FOR THE	oconsider so as		

Dawes,
Mr. JENCKES withdrew the motion to reconsider, so as
Mr. JENCKES withdrew to be transacted, and the Speaker,
to allow other business to be transacted, and the Speaker,
thereupon, recognized Mr. Stevens.
Mr. ELDRIDGE theu moved to reconsider the vote
laying the Civil Service bill on the table.
The SPEAKER stated that the motions would be entered, but that the gentleman from Pennsylvania
estevens), having been recognized before Mr. Eldridge,
he was entitled to the floor.

BILL FROM THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.
Mr. STEVENS Rep., Paj then, from the Joint Committee on Recon truction, reported a bill to provide for
the more officient rovernment of the insurrectionary

the more efficient government of the insurrectionary Oir, LE BLOND (Dem., Ohlo) inquired whether it was

the intention of Mr. Stevens to put the bill on its passage Mr. STEVENS replied that if there were any objection

to the bill [laughter] he would not press it to a vote today.
Mr. LE BLOND intimated that there would probably be objection to it. [Laughter.] The bill was read in detail, and it is as follows:

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE MORE EFFICIENT GOVERN-MENT OF THE INSURRECTIONARY STATES." "Whereas, The pretended State Governments of the late so-called Confederate States of Virginia, North Caro-

lins, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkanass, were set up without the authority of Congress and without the sanction of the people; and "Dhereas, The so pretended Governments afford no

adequate protection for life or property, and countenance and encourage lawlessness and crime; and

"Whereas, It is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in the so-called States, until loyal and republican State Governments can be legally established.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the so-called States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the Ist District, North

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SEWARD LETTER.

REPLY OF MR. SEWARD TO MR. SUMNER'S RESOLU-TION OF INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.-The following papers were

laid before the Senate this morning:
To the President: The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Scante of the 2d inst., requesting the President to communicate to that body, it questing the President to communicate to that body, it in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, a copy of the letter on which the Secretary of State founded the recent inquiries addressed to Mr. Motter, Minister of the United States at Vienna, with regard to his reported convertations and opinions, and to minish the name of the writer of such letter, has the honor fo lay before the President a transcript of the paper referred to.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

MR. MCRACKEN'S LETTER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Feb 4, 1867. PARIS, HOTEL MAURICE, Oct. 28, 1866. MR. PRESIDENT: I have traveled a good deal to Europe

during the last year, and had occasion to see something of our Ministers and Consuls in various countries. A large ampjority of those whom I met with were bitterly hostile to you and your administration, and ex-pressed that hostility in so open and offensive a manner as to astonish American travelers, and to leave a very had impression on Europeans who were present. This was particularly true of those from the New-England States, of whom a large majority of our foreign representatives seem to be composed, and a very indifferent set they are individually and collectively. Mr. Motley, Minisfer at Vienna, does not protend to concest his "disgust," as he styles it elegantly, at your whole conduct. Having been appointed exclusively by Charles Samner, he applands him and his revolutionary decrines, despies American Democracy, and proclaims loudly that an English nobleman is the model of bumen perfection. There is not in all Europe a more thorough flunkey, or a more use-American functionary. He tells every traveler that Summer is entirely justified, and that you have deserted your principles in common with Mr. Seward, who, he says, is hepelessly degraded. At Frankfort, the Consul Murphy, who is said to have cleaved more than \$100,000 through his office, declared repeatedly that the threat of his friend Zach. Chandler would be made good, and ought to be, by your impeachment. This is notorious, and a public scandal. The fellow hunself is vulgar, ignorant and unworthy, and is one of Chandler's tools. Hale at Madrid, condemned your course in a mainfanut manner to various Americana and so did Morris, at Constantinople. Some of my friends who went to Morocco, heard Mr. Moth, at Tangier, rativelently and shamefully against you, saying he was ready to retire from such a concern. Perry, at Tunns, was equally offensive in his language. There are many others in the same boat, and it is time that better annowers appointed—men who will at least respect the Preadom were appointed—men who will at least respect the Preadom were sort, makes war on you, and your friends, under every protext, and yet the instruments of that factade are blatant all over Europe in condomnation of both. It is a shame and a stigma to permit this longer. Massachusetts some to monopolize a lion's share of the Consulates, and Burlingame, and Motley. Is no other part of the Consulate and the life engres all the ho New-England States, of whom a large majority of our

CAXIMILIAN AND HIS SUPPORTERS-HEAVY INSU ANCE UTON MAXIMILIAN'S PERSONAL PROPERTY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 .- The determination of the so-called Junta of notables of the City of Mexico in favor of Maximilian's remaining in Mexico is thought in diplomatic circles here as indicating unwillingness on the part of Maximilian's suppo. ters to sanction bis leaving Mexico while they are in a dangerous position. They wish, undoubtedly, to allow Maximilian the opportunity of suffering the same inconvenience to which they are exposed. On the other hand, it is thought that Maximilian will not remain in Mexico the 1st of February, 1867, as appears from the books after the French leave the country, as he has already

sent to Europe all his valuables.

La Presse of January 17 announces that on the 13th or that anoth an insurance of 200,000 frances was effected, on the Hamburg Exchange, upon the personal paperty of Maximilian, shipped by the Maria to-Total debt%earing coin interest ... \$1,420,145,541 80
DEDT-REARING CUMMENCY INTEREST.

Six per cent bonds ... \$12,922,600 00
Three-year compound interest notes ... 163,044,640 00
Three-year 7.30 notes ... 663,686,100 00

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—A joint memorial asking Congress to extend the jurisdiction of the State of Nevada over the Territory of Utah, has been in duced in the Nevada Legislature. It is intimated that information has been received from Senator Total debt. \$2,686,779,539 \$3

Coln. \$9,7364,663 69

Currency \$46,060,187 58

Stewart and Representative Ashley that Congress is to act if requested by Nevada.

A dispatch from Placerville says that two sets of officers were elected yesterday for the Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad, one by the stockholders and the other by Wells, Fargo & Co., to whom the road was recently mortgaged.

NEW-ENGLAND.

HEAVY SHIPMENT OF CARTRIDGES TO AUSTRIA.

BY TRINGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. SPRINGSTELD, Feb. 6.-Messrs. Smith, Hall & Buckland, cartridge-makers of this city, shipped yester-day from their manufactory on Mill River, a lot of 80,000 cartridges to the firm of Baumgartner & Co., at Bucharest, in the Austrian province of Wallachia. They will, probably be resold to the Government, and, if accepted and satisfactory, the firm have the assurance of an order to furnish not less than a million. The cartridges are of the No. 50 size, and intended for userin a breech-loading rifle, similar in weight of ball and caliber to that manufactured at Windsor, Vt.

Work was resumed vesterday at the Armory in the

Windsor, Vt.

Work was resumed yesterday at the Armory in the milling shop, where the accident of Monday from the settling of the floor occurred. The permanent repairs would be made as soon as possible; but meanwhile temporary supports have been provided so that the machinery can be safely operated, and the work, which is pressing for completion, can go on without perceptible delay.

· KANSAS. DINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE. TOPERA, Feb. 6.—The Senate to-day passed a bill

the Treasury Department is severely censured in Canada.

J. Ross Robinson, editor of The Evening Telegroph, challenged J. C. Myers, Manager of the Royal Lyceum Thenire, this evening, to mertal combat. It is expected the fight will come off to-morrow morning unless the police interfere. The quarrel has arisen from some remarks which appeared in The Telegraph.

A meeting is called for to-morrow night of the citizens of Toronto, in order to profest against the passage of the confederation of the British North American Provinces by the Imperial Parliament until the sentiment of the people has been heard on the subject.

MILITARY GUARD AT THE KINSTON PENITENTIARY. for the creation of an Immigration Bureau, and appropriating \$100,000 to carry out its object. In the House to-day the concurrent resolutions to amend the Constitution by striking out the word "white," which had passed the Senate was amended so as to strike out the word "male" and also make intelligence the basis of suffrage after 1870.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. BY THERGRAPH TO YER TRIBUNA.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.-In the United States Su-

the subject.

MILITARY GUARD AT THE KINSTON PENITENTIARY.

KINSTON, C. W., Feb. 6.—Gen. Russell, the commander of the military forces in Upper Canada, has ordered that a military guard, composed mainly of volunteers, be stationed at the Provincial Penitentiary. The General examined the prison to-day, and expressed himself satisfied with the arrangement made to receive the rest of the prisoners. preme Court to-day the following cases came up: Numbers 88 and 250—Cross-appeals in the case of the prize steamer Wm. Peel.—Argument concluded.

Numbers 101 and 253—Cross-appeals in the case of the prize Dashing Wave.—Argument commenced and will be concluded on Thursday.

Numbers 96 and 100 will follow.

In the Court of Claims to-day the following sages came Norton agt. the United States.—Case argued. Parish Volunteers agt. the United States.—Cause

BURIAL OF WASHINGTON HUNT

BY YELFORAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. BUFFALO, Feb. 6.-The funeral of ex-Governor Hunt, of Lockport, to-day was attended by a large con-course of people. The stores and public buildings were closed. Many persons from a distance were present. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Bishop Cox, Dr. Shelton of Buffalo, and Dr. Abercrombie of Lockport. The clerar of the various denominations were in attendance. A letter from Bishop Potter of New York was

TOPACCONISTS' CONVENTION.

THE WESTERN HIVENOS.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6.—The river is rising slowly and is now is feet 3 inches deep. The causal ice is very heavy. The weather is clear. Mercury 40.

MEMPHS, Feb. 6.—The weather is clear and pleasant. Business is very active, and up freights are very good. The river rose is inches to-day. The Arkansas River is failing slowly. It is now seven feet at Little Rock, Nashville, Feb. 6.—The river is stationary, with about seven feet on the shoals. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Convention of Tobac-Washington, Feb. 6.—The Convention of To bac-contsts assembled in this city to-day, and were tempor-arily organized by appointing R. A. Mayo of Richmend, chairman, and Alexander M. E. Donnell of Lynchburg, secretary. Some debate occurred as to whether tobacco commission merchants were entitled to seats in the Con-vention, which resulted in their withdrawing; but subse-vention, which resulted in their withdrawing; but subse-quently the Committee, on credentials, reported in favor of their admission. The Convention adjoined until to-morrow. Delegates were present from Richmand, Peter-burg, Lynchburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Yark, Burg, Lynchurg, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Yark, Brocklyn, Chicago, Cincinnati, Toledo, Pittsburgh, Kee-tucky, and other places.